

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes ☐
no ☐

Property Name: Keefer-Markell Farmstead Inventory Number: F-1-208
Address: 4944 Buckeystown Pike City: Lime Kiln Zip Code:
County: Frederick USGS Topographic Map: Buckeystown
Owner: Old Chapel Corporation C/O Chevy Chase F.S.B. Is the property being evaluated a district? ☐ yes
Tax Parcel Number: 3 Tax Map Number: 86 Tax Account ID Number: 005642
Project: Westview South Agency:
Site visit by MHT Staff: ☒ no ☐ yes Name: Date:
Is the property located within a historic district? ☐ Yes ☒ no

If the property is within a district

District Inventory Number:

NR-listed district ☐ yes Eligible district ☐ Yes District Name:

Preparer's Recommendation: Contributing resource ☐ yes ☐ no Non-contributing but eligible in another context ☐

If the property is not within a district (or the property is a district)

Preparer's Recommendation: Eligible ☒ Yes ☐ no

Criteria: ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G ☐ None

Documentation on the property/district is presented in: Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form F-1-208

Description of Property and Eligibility Determination: *(Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)*

The Keefer-Markell property (F-1-208) is an agricultural complex that comprises thirteen built resources including a farmhouse, a meathouse (dairy), a smokehouse, a springhouse, a garage, a tenant house, a horse barn, a bank barn, a silo, a loafing shed, an implement (wagon) shed, a milking parlor, and a storage building. Access to the complex is by way of an asphalt lane that bisects the complex and connects Buckeystown Pike and New Design Road. A small parking area is located southwest of the primary dwelling. A brick walk leads from the driveway to the primary entrance to the farmhouse. The walk continues to the east and west elevations of the dwelling. The area around the dwelling is mowed. Mature trees are found around the farmhouse and overgrown shrubs are located along the farmhouse's foundation and some of the outbuildings. A Colonial Revival garden surrounds the main house and includes American boxwood and flower gardens. Agricultural fields surround the farmhouse and outbuildings. Ten of the built resources contribute to the Keefer-Markell property; the concrete block garage, the milking parlor, and the tenant house are non-contributing elements. The historic resource boundary encompasses approximately 9.8 acres and consists of the property surrounding the two dwellings and associated agricultural outbuildings and structures.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended ☐

Eligibility not recommended ☒

Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G ☐ None

Comments: Many properties in Frederick County have similar associations - this is not a particularly distinguished example. 1950s alterations diminish integrity.

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

2/8/05

Date

Reviewer, NR Program

2/8/05

Date

200500259

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 1

F-1-208

Farmhouse

The ca. 1840 farmhouse is recessed from both New Design Road and Buckeystown Pike and sits perpendicular to the driveway. The two-story dwelling faces south. The dwelling consists of a main block and two additions that were constructed in ca. 1860 and ca. 1953. The brick dwelling occupies an L-shaped plan. The stone foundation was visible only under the porch located on the dwelling's northwest elevation. The dwelling terminates in a gable roof that is defined by a box cornice and sheathed in asphalt shingles. Windows consist of six-over-six light, double-hung, wood sash, and twelve-light wood casement units. Four brick chimneys are present. Additions extend to the right (east) and the rear (north).

The earliest part of the dwelling is two stories tall and four bays long. The brick exterior was completed in 5:1 common bond. Flush gable end brick chimneys are located on the east and west elevations. The front (south) elevation is symmetrical, with the primary entrance located on the west, central bay. First and second floor window openings are characterized by jack arches. Windows consist of six-over-six light, double-hung wood sash units. Paneled shutters define the first and second floor windows. An off-center, gable-roof porch provides access to the dwelling. The gable roof porch is sheathed in asphalt shingles and is supported by square columns.

A ca. 1860 two-story, three-bay, brick addition was constructed north of the ca. 1840 building (See Resource Sketch Plan). Segmental arched windows characterize the east and west elevations of the addition. Windows on the first floor of the east elevation have wood louvered blinds. A porch similar to that found on front (south elevation) is located on the northern most bay of the addition's west elevation. An interior brick chimney characterizes the roof. A ca. 1953 wood frame addition was constructed to the north of the ca. 1860 section of the dwelling. It is clad in shiplap wood siding.

A ca. 1953 two-story brick addition was constructed to the right (east) of the original block (See Resource Sketch Plan). An exterior, gable end brick chimney is located on the east end of the addition. Jack arches define the window openings on the first floor. Six-over-six light, double-hung wood sash units are found on the first floor; twelve-light wood casement units are located on the second floor.

A ca. 1953 enclosed porch is located on the northeast elevation of the ca. 1860 addition and terminates in a gable roof. The wood frame porch is clad in vertical, shiplap wood siding. Jalousie windows characterize the porch. A jalousie door with single-light transom window above provides access to the porch.

According to the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Inventory (MIHP) form, the windows, the shutters, the front porch, and the standing seam metal roof were replaced during the early 1950s (Davis 1993).

Interior

The main entrance opens into a large living room, which originally consisted of two rooms (Davis 1993). A quarter-turn, combination open/closed stair leads to the second floor. Interior decorative elements include wainscoting in each of the rooms, and corner blocks in some of the windows and doors. Wood mantels define the two east fireplaces.

Landscape

A brick path leads to a small garden located between the farmhouse and the meathouse. A brick path also leads to the west elevation, where a secondary entrance porch and brick patio are located. A stone wall runs north/south behind the meathouse. The wall varies in height, reaching a height of approximately four feet.

Domestic Outbuildings

Meathouse (dairy)

A ca. 1860 one-story brick building is located north of the farmhouse and faces south. The building might have functioned as either a meathouse or dairy. The single-cell building occupies a square plan and terminates in a shed roof; the foundation was not visible. Roofing materials were not visible at the time of the site visit, however, the MIHP form stated that the roof was sheathed in asphalt shingles. The building has two openings. A six-over-six light, window is located on the north elevation; materials and window type were not visible. The single door is centered on the south elevation and consists of a six-light, beaded wood door.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 2

F-1-208

Smokehouse

The ca. 1840 smokehouse is located northeast of the dwelling. The one-story building with loft occupies a square plan. The building has a brick floor and stone interior. The building terminates in a pyramidal roof. Exterior cladding and roofing materials were not visible due to thick, overgrown vegetation. According to the 1993 MIHP form, the building was constructed of stone and the roof sheathed in wood shingles. A single door is centered in the southwest elevation. The door is constructed of wood, beaded board. In recent years, the smokehouse appears to have been used as a potting shed.

Springhouse

The ca. 1840 springhouse is located northeast of the dwelling in an unmowed field. The building occupies a rectangular plan. The stone building has a brick floor and terminates in a gable roof sheathed in corrugated metal. A box cornice defines the roof. A weathervane characterizes the roof. Based on photos attached to the 1993 MIHP form, it appears that the weathervane was at one time located on the smokehouse. Two openings are located on the building. A window opening with a wood frame is located on the southeast elevation. The sash is no longer extant. Wood shutters define the opening. A single, beaded board door is centered on the west elevation.

Garage

The ca. 1960 garage is located northwest of the dwelling and faces southeast. The brick garage is a one-story building that occupies a square plan. The building was executed in 6:1 common bond. The single-cell building rests on a concrete block foundation and terminates in gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The garage floor was constructed of asphalt. The garage doors are no longer extant.

Tenant house

A ca. 1959 concrete block tenant house is located northwest of the bank barn. The dwelling occupies a rectangular plan and rests on a poured concrete foundation. The dwelling terminates in a gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The building faces east. An off-center, off-gable brick chimney is located on the east elevation. Windows are of various sizes and consist of two-over-two-light, double-hung, wood-sash and vinyl-sash units. An off-center shed roof porch on the east elevation is supported by turned, wood columns. Two concrete steps provide access to the entry. A three-panel, three-light wood door provides access to the dwelling. Paired, two-over-two, single-hung, vinyl windows are located north of the door. A concrete slab porch is located on the north elevation. A single-light, picture window flanked by two-over-two light, single-hung wood-sash units is centered on the north elevation. Paired, two-over-two light, single-hung, wood-sash windows are located on the west end of the north elevation. A three-panel, three-light wood door is found on the east end of the elevation. The south elevation is four bays; windows are of various sizes and of paired or single configurations. All windows on the south elevation are of the same type as those on the north. Access to west elevation was not possible because it was covered in overgrown vegetation.

Agricultural outbuildings

Horse barn

The ca. 1900 horse barn is located west of the dwelling in an overgrown field. The barn occupies a rectangular plan and terminates in a gable roof sheathed in standing seam metal. The building is clad in wide, vertical wood plank siding. Two doors are located on the building. A two-story, sliding track, wood beaded board door is located on the south elevation. A second door is located on the north elevation and consists of a single-story, sliding track wood door. An addition was constructed on the west elevation. Access to the west elevation was not possible due to overgrown vegetation.

Bank Barn

The ca. 1900 bank barn is located northwest of the dwelling. A three-foot tall concrete block wall creates an enclosed yard. The single-story building with loft occupies a rectangular plan and terminates in a gable roof sheathed in standing seam metal. The building rests on a stone foundation with a poured concrete floor. According to an inscription in the concrete, the slab was poured on 24 June 1954. The building consists of hewn log construction at the lower level; several H-bents have been removed from the structural system on the loft level. The exterior of the barn is clad in wood, German lap siding. The barn has seven bays on the forecourt. Louvered windows are located in the loft level of the east elevation and in the gables of both the east and west elevations. Louvered windows also are found at the loft level on the south elevation and are located adjacent to the sliding track doors. Two, sliding track, beaded board, wood doors are located at the loft level. A sliding track, beaded board wood door centered on the elevation also is located on the bank side (north) elevation. Louvered vents are located on either

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

Continuation Sheet No. 3

F-1-208

side of the door. An addition was constructed to the west end of the north elevation of the barn. This single-story, concrete block hyphen connects the bank barn to the silo. The addition terminates in a standing seam metal roof. A beaded board wood door centered in the west elevation.

Silo

A ca. 1940 silo constructed of poured concrete is located at the west end of the north elevation of the bank barn. The silo occupies a round plan. The roof is no longer extant.

Loafing shed

A ca. 1960 loafing shed is located on the south elevation of and perpendicular to the west end of the bank barn. The building faces northeast. The single-story building occupies a rectangular plan. The building rests on a concrete slab and terminates in a gable roof clad in standing seam metal. Exterior cladding materials consists of concrete block. Vertical, wood plank siding is found in the south gable end and in the southern most bay of the northeast elevation. The building is divided into six bays that are defined by square, wood posts that rest on concrete piers. Six windows are located on the southwest elevation and consist of two-light, metal sash units. A single, shiplap wood door is centered in the southern bay of the northeast elevation.

Implement shed

The ca. 1920 implement shed is located northwest of the dwelling and north of the bank barn. The building faces south. The one-story building occupies a rectangular plan and terminates in a gable roof. The wood-frame building rests on a dirt floor. Roofing materials consist of standing seam metal. The building is clad in vertical wood planks. The building is divided into three bays, which are defined by square, wood columns. A plank wood door with metal hinges is located at the east end of the building. A single-story addition was constructed on the west end of the building. A sliding-track door constructed of T1-11 wood siding extends the length of the building. A two-light, horizontal sliding, aluminum-sash window is located in the door.

Milking parlor and dairy

The ca. 1959 milking parlor is located northwest of the dwelling and northeast of the bank barn. The one-story building occupies a rectangular plan. A concrete block wall located on the north end of the northwest elevation connects the building to the bank barn. The concrete block building terminates in a hipped roof sheathed in standing seam metal. Three ventilators are located on the roof. The building is eight bays long and one bay wide. Seven, six-light, fixed, metal-sash windows characterize the northeast elevation. One, six-light, fixed, metal-sash window is located on the north elevation; the south elevation is blind. Four doors are found on the building; one is located on the northeast and three are located on the northwest elevation. A wood Dutch door is found on the south end of the northeast elevation. The door has one panel on each of the upper and lower sections. Two, beaded board wood doors are located on the northwest elevation, one at the north end of the building and another on the south end. A third door opening is located north of the concrete wall. The door was no longer extant. The milking parlor contains four metal stanchions and feed trough. The attached dairy is located at the north end of the building.

Storage building

A ca. 1950 storage building is located to the left (west) of the implement shed. The building appears to have functioned as a kitchen at one time; a refrigerator and freezer were located inside. The building occupies a square plan and terminates in a gable roof sheathed in corrugated metal. The building rests on a concrete slab. The wood frame building is sheathed in vertical, wood plank siding. A fiber core door is centered on the south elevation. All of the siding on the west elevation was no longer extant.

Summary of Ownership

In 1839, Henry Keefer purchased the property encompassing the Keefer-Markell Farmstead along with several other tracts of land. Henry Keefer died without a will and the "Keefer's Prospect" portion of his estate was acquired by Charlotte and James Finney in 1847. The 89-acre property remained in the Finney family until 1862 when it was purchased by George Markell (Frederick County Land Records WBT11:87-89). The property remained in the Markell family until 1910. By the time William G. Baker acquired the property from Eugene Sponseller in 1910, the farm had grown to 214 acres. The farm remained in Baker family ownership until 1953, when it was purchased by Alden and Harriett Fisher. The Fishers owned the property until 1988. Over time, the farm's size fluctuated as property owners sold and acquired land.

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

Continuation Sheet No. 4

F-1-208

James Finney was 60 years old, and his wife Charlotte was 52 years old at the time of the 1850 census. His occupation was recorded as a farmer and his real estate was valued at \$4,000 (Hitselberger and Dern 1978:207, 522). The Finneys owned 90 acres, 26 of which were unimproved, one horse, two milch cows, and 23 swine. The livestock was valued at \$150. The farm produced 700 bushels of Indian corn, 100 bushels of oats, 20 bushels of Irish potatoes, 150 pounds of butter, and 55 animals were slaughtered (Hitselberger and Dern 1978:522-523). Ann E. Chandler and her five children, in addition to Mary Beamous, an immigrant from Germany, lived with the Finneys.

There were 701 slaves and 161 slave owners recorded in the Buckeystown enumeration district according to the 1850 census. Although slaves were the most numerous in the Buckeystown, New Market, and Petersville enumeration districts, the Finneys, owners of the property from 1847 to 1862, did not appear to have been slave owners (Hitselberger and Dern 1978:455, 456).

The Markells were the next family to own the property. John Markell owned Arcadia, which was located adjacent to the Finney property. In 1862, John Markell's son George acquired "Keefer's Prospect" from James Finney. "Keefer's Prospect" is added to the Arcadia holdings that were bequeathed to him by his father John in 1858 (Frederick County Wills BKG1:498). Tax assessment records for John Markell and his son George confirm that in 1852 the Markells had established themselves as local entrepreneurs. As early as 1852, John Markell owned several properties in the City of Frederick that were assessed for a total of \$12,000.00, in addition to stock totaling \$24,000.

George Markell also owned numerous properties in Frederick County. According to the 1852 tax assessment, George Markell owned a dwelling house on West Patrick Street worth \$4,000, a farm and farmhouse worth \$500, savings and stocks amounting to \$135, and gold and silver worth approximately \$75.00 for a total of \$4,733 dollars. (Frederick City Board of County Commissioners, Tax Assessment Records 1852: 21). During the 1880s, George Markell and his brother Louis were directors in the Buckeystown Turnpike Company (Grove 1928:71). He and his wife Sophia had five children: Elizabeth, Mary, Harriett (?), Ann, and Lewis. Upon his death, George Markell bequeathed the farm to his oldest daughter Elizabeth in 1905. Census records suggest that Elizabeth Markell never married and that she earned her income from proceeds from the farm (www.heritagequestonline.com).

Census data also suggest that the Markells operated the property as a tenant farm. George Markell's primary residence was in the City of Frederick, based on 1860 and 1870 census records (www.heritagequestonline.com). Census records indicate that Elizabeth Markell also made her primary residence in the city (www.heritagequestonline.com).

The Baker family acquired the property from Eugene Sponseller in 1910. Like the Markells, the Bakers were a prominent family in the Buckeystown area of Frederick County. It was under the Baker family ownership that the bank barn and horse barn were constructed (Davis 1993). William G. Baker, along with his three brothers, founded the Standard Lime and Cement Company in 1888. The Baker family owned and operated the company from 1888 and 1954 (Friend and Goldthwaite 1955:40). The Fishers acquired the property from Mary Baker in 1953.

Civil War Period

Arcadia, the property located adjacent to the Keefer-Markell farmstead, is documented as a field hospital for Confederate soldiers after the Battle of the Monocacy in July 1864 (Andreve 1977). In addition, the George Markell estate, which was located east of Ballenger Creek, served as a Federal hospital (Andreve 1977). More than 2,000 soldiers were wounded during the Battle of the Monocacy, with both Federal and Confederate troops suffering casualties (Gallagher 1990:238). Although archival research has not yielded evidence of the existence a Civil War field hospital, given its proximity to the battlefield and the number of wounded, it is possible that the Keefer-Markell farmstead served as a field hospital.

Nineteenth and Twentieth Century Regional Agricultural Practices

The Keefer-Markell farmstead is representative of a typical mid-nineteenth to mid-twentieth century agricultural complex in Frederick County. Agriculture spurred the settlement in the county during the eighteenth century. During the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, the agricultural industry played an important role in the economy of the county. Grains became the predominate cash crop in the years proceeding the Civil War (Grisby and Hoffsomer 1949:12). As the 1850 census indicates, the Buckeystown enumeration district was the largest producer of wheat (103,694 bushels) and Indian corn (147,125 bushels) in the county (Hitselberger and Dern 1978:502).

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 5

F-1-208

A variety of factors, including advances in transportation and scientific and mechanized farming, influenced the agricultural industry during the years following the Civil War. A shift in wheat cultivation from the region to the west and mid-west also occurred during the late nineteenth century (Lanier and Herman 1997:178-179). Grains, including wheat, corn, oats, and rye, continued to be common crops grown by Frederick County farmers according to statistics from the 1870 and 1880 census. Frederick County farmers continued to grow grains despite national changes in the agriculture industry (Miller 1986:136-16, Scharf 1882:vol.1, 369). By 1916, approximately one half of the country's wheat crop (both hard winter wheat and spring wheat) was produced in the north central states west of the Mississippi River (Gardner 2001:107-108).

The Keefer-Markell farmstead continued to grow over time. By 1925, the Keefer-Markell farm consisted of approximately 214 acres. There were 405 farms in Frederick County between 175 to 259 acres. Farms of 100 to 174 acres were the most prevalent (Bureau of the Census 1926:8-9).

The diversity of farm production provided most products for household consumption in addition to agricultural production for the wider market. The number of small buildings located near the house, including the springhouse, the meathouse, and the smokehouse represent the variety of activities required to maintain and operate a nineteenth and early twentieth century farm efficiently (Grandine 2001).

The bank barn is representative of agricultural architecture during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Bank barns served a variety of functions including the housing of livestock on the lower level and grain processing and storage on the upper level. Generally, the forebay opened onto a paddock or stable yard (Ensminger 1992:67). The lower level was divided into pens and stalls. The second floor generally consisted of a three-part plan that included a central runway that was flanked by hay mows (Lanier and Herman 1997:184).

Silos represented a technological change in farming that began during the late nineteenth century. Two silos were counted in Maryland in an 1882 silo census. The construction of silos increased during the early twentieth century. By 1916, 100 silos were counted in the state, and by 1925, 2,022 silos were counted in Maryland, with Frederick County reporting 295 silos in the census (Reynolds 1988:11, 51, Bureau of the Census 1926:12-13). Twentieth-century materials that could be easily cleaned and smooth surfaces were promoted. Masonry, poured concrete, and tile-block silos were popular by the 1920s.

The presence of the silo suggests that small-scale dairy operations increased during the first half of the twentieth century. The construction of the concrete-block milking parlor and the laying of the concrete slab in the bank barn suggests that dairy operations expanded during the late 1950s. The silo represents the transition from the cultivation of grains to dairy farming. The milking parlor represents an expansion of those efforts.

Twentieth Century Domestic Architecture

The Colonial Revival style was popular in the United States during the early part of the twentieth century. The 1876 Philadelphia Centennial helped to popularize the style. The style commonly adopted regional forms and ornamentation found on buildings constructed during the colonial and Federal historical periods (Kuranda et al 1991). Early examples of the style rarely were historically correct reproductions; rather, they were romantic interpretations influenced by late nineteenth century eclecticism (Kuranda et al 1991). The style became a dominant influence in the Washington, D.C. region in domestic architecture and decorative arts (Kuranda et al 1991). Identifying features of the Colonial Revival style included side porches, accentuated front door, symmetrical façade (off-center door is less common), and double-hung sash with multi-pane glazing (Gottfried and Jennings 1988: 191; McAlester 1988:321). Simplification of the style during the 1940s and 1950s was a result of the Great Depression, World War II, and changing postwar tastes. Later examples of the Colonial Revival style are of "the side-gabled type, with simple stylized door surrounds, cornices, or other details that merely suggest their colonial precedents rather than mirroring them" (McAlester 1988:326).

The Keefer-Markell farmstead represents a stylistic mixture that resulted from the modification and expansion of an existing house (McAlester 1988:14). Common alterations include adding or removing porches, and altering windows and doors in an effort to mimic current fashions (McAlester 1988:14). The farmhouse illustrates the owners' efforts to update a house in a style that was *en vogue*, particularly in the Washington, D.C. region. Twentieth-century examples of the style "are characterized by a modern open plan. The addition of side porches, terraces, sunrooms, and the like are also concessions to modernity" (Gottfried and Jennings 1988:190-191).

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

Continuation Sheet No. 6

F-1-208

According to Alden Fisher, owner of the property from 1953 to 1988, the property was updated in 1953 (Davis 1993). Improvements were made to the exterior and interior of the farmhouse including replacement of the windows and shutters and roofing materials. A gable-roofed entrance porch replaced an earlier porch that covered the entire first floor and had turned columns. An addition to the dwelling's north end and a screened porch also were constructed in ca. 1953 (Davis 1993). Interior improvements include the removal of the partition wall to create a large living room on the first floor, and the installation of a wood mantel, possibly dating from the first quarter of the nineteenth century, to the north end of the room (Davis 1993).

The Keefer-Markell farmstead represents a collection of buildings associated with a common pattern of farm evolution in Frederick County (Criterion A). The existing buildings as a collection successfully demonstrate the transition from diversified farming to dairying. In addition, the primary dwelling represents changing architectural tastes as the dwelling was altered during the 1950s into a simplified, vernacular interpretation of the Colonial Revival style (Criterion C).

Bibliography

Andreve, George J.

1977 National Register Nomination for Arcadia. On file at the Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville, Maryland.

Davis, Janet

1993 Maryland Inventory of Historic Places Inventory Form. Keefer-Markell farmstead. On file at the Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville, Maryland.

Ensminger, Robert F.

1994 *The Pennsylvania Barn. Its Origin, Evolution, and Distribution in North America*. The Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, Maryland.

Friend, Robert C., and Eaton K. Goldthwaite

1956 *Giles County, 1806-1956: A History*. Giles County Chamber of Commerce, Pearisburg, Virginia.

Frederick County Land Records

Deeds on file at the Maryland State Archives, Annapolis, Maryland.

Frederick County Tax Assessment Records

Assessment records available at the Maryland State Archives, Annapolis, Maryland.

Frederick County Wills

Wills available at the Maryland State Archives, Annapolis, Maryland.

Gallagher, Gary W.

1990 "Monocacy". In *The Civil War Battlefield Guide*, edited by Frances H. Kennedy, pp. 235-238. The Conservation Fund. Houghton Mifflin, Co., Boston, Massachusetts.

Gardner, Frank D.

2001 *Traditional American Farming Techniques*. The Lyons Press, Guilford, Connecticut.

Gottfried, Herbert, and Jan Jennings

1988 *American Vernacular Design 1870-1940*. Iowa State University Press, Ames, Iowa.

Grandine, Katherine

2001 Sheffer Farmstead Frederick County, Maryland. National Register Nomination. Prepared for Mr. & Mrs. Goodloe Byron, Middletown, Maryland. Prepared by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., Frederick, Maryland.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 7

F-1-208

Grisby, Earl S., and Harold Hoffsomer

1949 *Rural Social Organization in Frederick County, Maryland.* University of Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station, College Park, Maryland.

Grove, William Jarboe

1928 *History of Carrollton Manor: Frederick County, Maryland.* Marken & Biefled, Frederick, Maryland.

Hitselberger, Mary Fitzhugh, and John Philip Dern

1978 *Bridge in Time. The Complete 1850 Census of Frederick County, Maryland.* Monocacy Book Company, Redwood City, California.

Kuranda, Kathryn M., Michelle T. Moran, and Deborah Cannan

1991 *Suitland Federal Center Historic Preservation Compliance. Section 110 and 106 Compliance Prince George's County, Maryland.* Prepared for Ward/Hall Associates, Fairfax, Virginia. Prepared by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc, Frederick, Maryland.

Lanier, Gabrielle M., and Bernard L. Herman

1995 *Everyday Architecture of the Mid-Atlantic. Looking at Buildings and Landscapes.* The Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, Maryland.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee

1988 *A Field Guide to American House.* Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., New York.

Reynolds, Robert, W., Jr.

1988 "The Silo". Unpublished paper. Available through the offices of R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.

Scharf, Thomas, J.

1882 *History of Western Maryland.* Vol. 1. Louis H. Everts, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Titus, C.O. & Co.

1873 *Atlas of Frederick County Maryland.* Reprinted by Schifferstadt Architectural Museum, 2000, Frederick, Maryland.

U.S. Bureau of the Census

1926 *United States Census. Maryland Statistics by Counties.* Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

U.S. Census Records

Available through www.heritagequestonline.com.

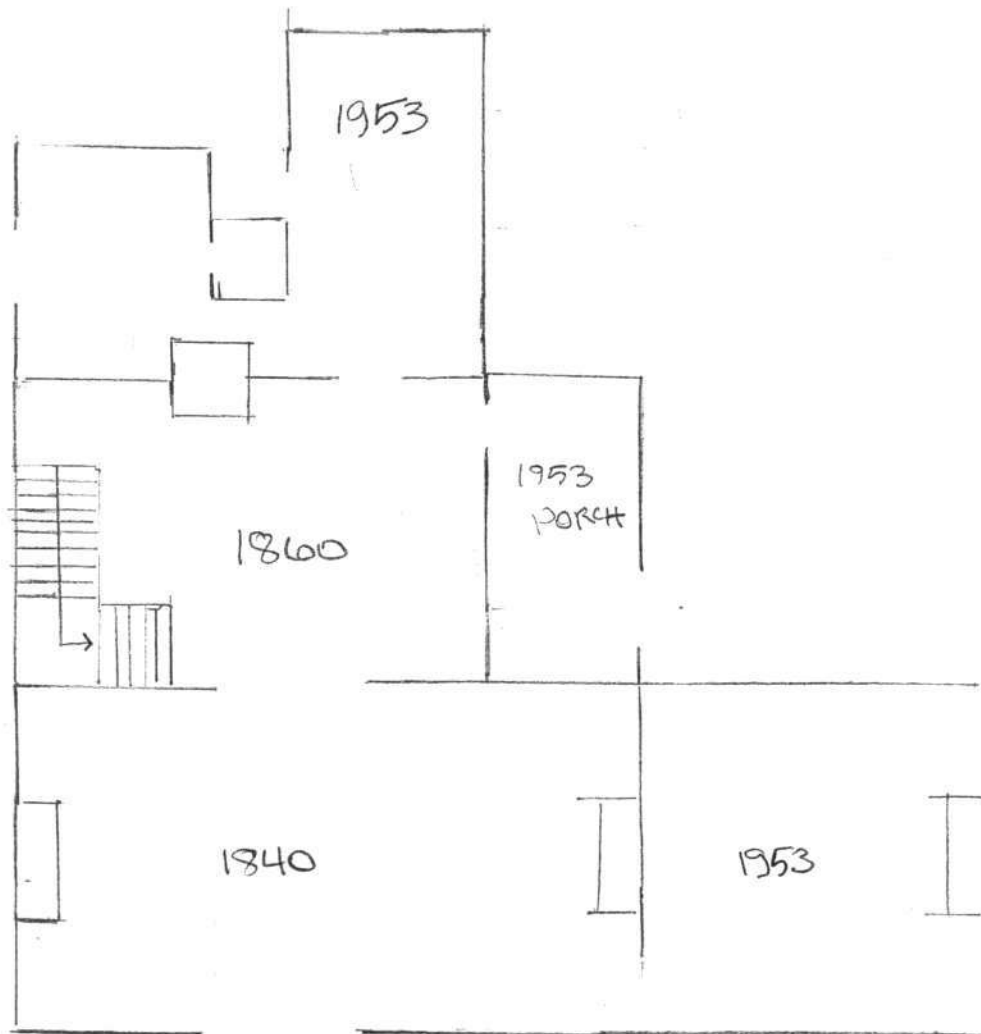
Kirsten Peeler
Project Manger
R. Christopher Goodwin &
Associates, Inc.

Prepared by:

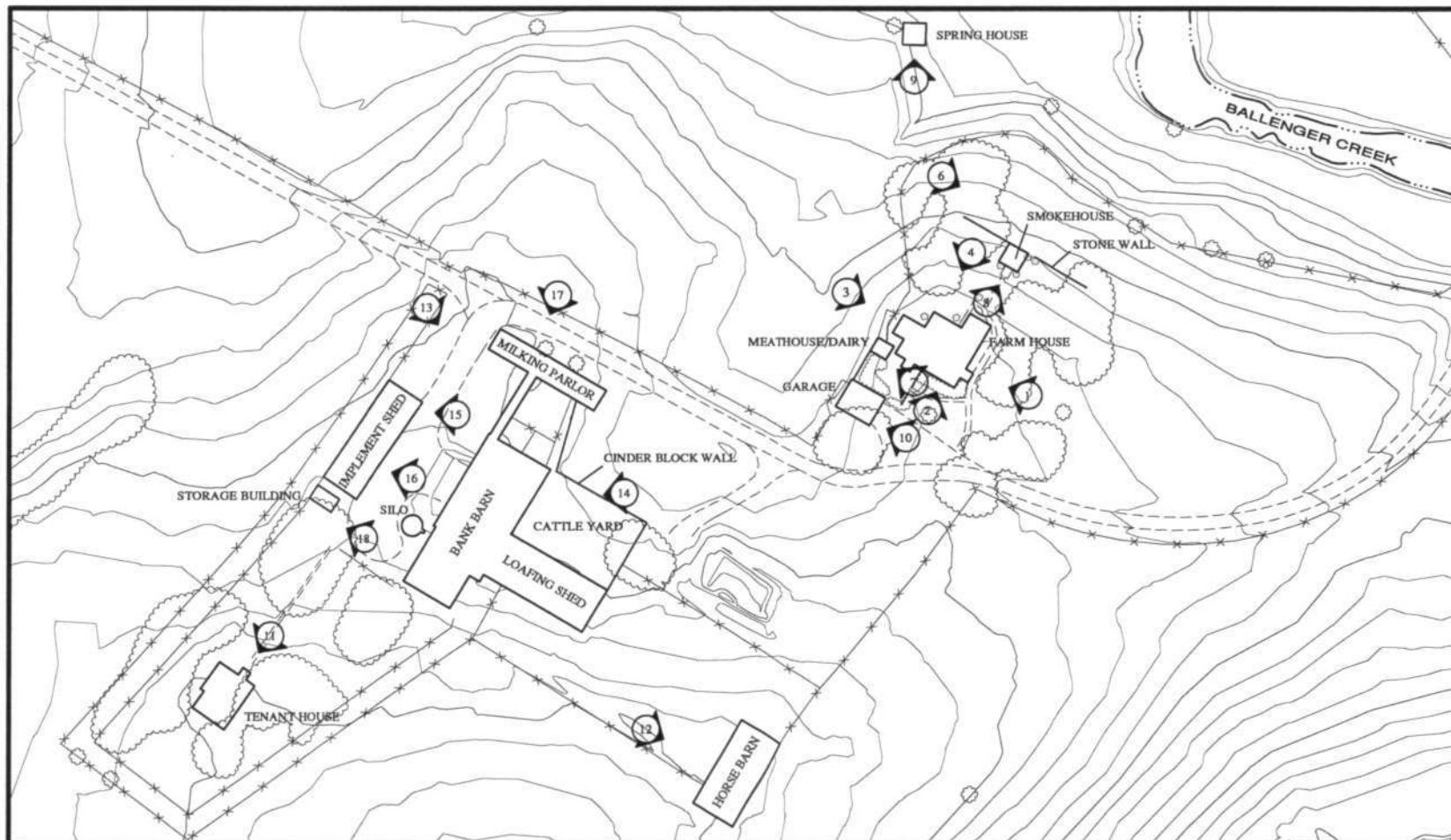
Date Prepared: 15 June 2004



22-141 50 SHEETS
22-142 100 SHEETS
22-144 200 SHEETS



F-1-208
KEEFER-MARVELL FARMSTEAD
FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND
DRAWN BY: K. PEELER
JUNE 2004
FIRST FLOOR PLAN
NOT TO SCALE



KEY:

- x — x — FENCE
- - - - - GRAVEL ROAD/DRIVE
- ~~~~~ TREELINE
- ··· — WATER

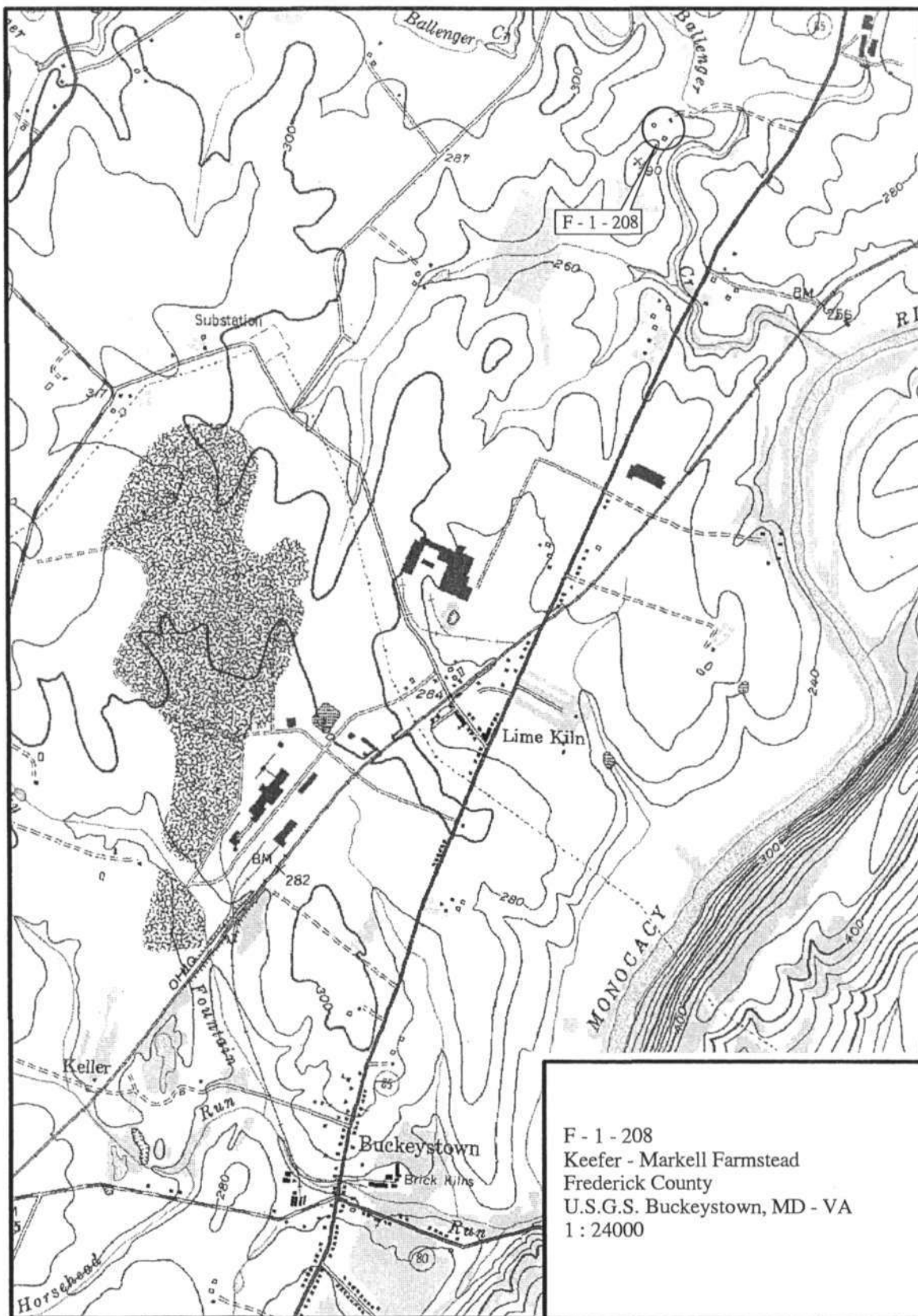


PHOTOGRAPH LOCATION AND NUMBER



0 30
METERS

F-1-208
KEEFER - MARKELL FARMSTEAD
Lime Kiln
Frederick County, Maryland
Resource Sketch Map, Keyed
Drawn By: ES, BW
May 2004





F-1208

KEEFER - MARVELL FARMSTEAD
FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND

ELLEN ST. ONGE

5125 104

MD SHPO

MAIN DWELLING, VIEW NW

1 OF 18



F-1208

KEEFER - HARVEY FARMSTEAD
FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND
ELLEN ST. GNGE

5/25/04

MD STARS

MAIN DWELLING, VIEW NE

2 OF 18



F-1-208

KEEFER-MARVEL FARMSTEAD
FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND
ELLEN ST ONGE

5/25/04

NO STAMP

MAIN DWELLING, VIEW SE
3 OF 18



F+1-208

KEEFER-MARVELL FARMstead

FREDERICK COUNTY, MD

ELLEN ST. ONGE

5/25/04

MD SHPO

MAIN DWELLING, VIEW SW

4 OF 18



F-1-208
KEEFER - MARVEL FARMSTEAD

FREDERICK COUNTY, MD

ELLEN ST. QMG2

5/25/04, MD SHPO

MAIN DWELLING - MANTEL, FIRST FLOOR, VIEW NE

5 OF 18



F-1-208

KEEFER - MARVELL FARMSTEAD

FREDERICK COUNTY, MD

EVEN ST. 07K72

5/25/04

MD S&PO

STONE WALL, VIEW SE

6 of 18



F-1-208

KEEGER - MARKEL FARMSTEAD

FREDERICK COUNTY, MD

EAST ST. ORGE

5/25/04

MD SHPO

MEATHOUSE (DAIRY, VIEW N

7 OF 18



F-1-208

KEEFER-MARVELL FARMSTEAD

FREDERICK COUNTY, MD

EVEN ST. ONGE

5/25/04

MD SATNO

SMOKEHOUSE, VIEW NE

8 PF 18



F-1-208

KEEFER-MARKEN FARMSTEAD
FREDERICK COUNTY, MD

ELLEN ST. ONGE

5/25/04

MD 9440

SPRING HOUSE, VIEW NINE

9 OF 18



F-1-208
KEEFER-MARKELL FARMSEAD
FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND
EVEN ST ONE
5/25/04
MD SAND
GARAGE, VIEW NW
10 OF 13



F-1-208

KEEPER- MARKELL FARISTEAD

FREDERICK COUNTY, MD

ELLEN ST. ORG

5/25/04

MD SAPO

TENANT HOUSE, VIEW SW

11 of 13



F-1-208

KEEFER-MARVELL FARMSTEAD

FREDERICK COUNTY, MD

ELLEN ST. ONGE

5/25/04

MD SHPO

HORSE BARN, VIEW SE

12 of 18



F-1-208

WEEFAR - MARVEL FARMSTEAD

FREDERICK COUNTY, MD

ELLEN ST. ONYE

5/25/04

MD SHAD

SILLO, BARK BARN, MILLING PARLOR, VIEW S

13 of 18



F-1-208

KEEGER-MARWELL FARMSTEAD

FREDERICK COUNTY, MD

EIGHT ST. ONCE

5/25/04

MD 54400

BANK BARN AND LOADING STED, VIEW WEST

14 OF 15



F-1-208

KEEFER-MARKELL FARMSTEAD

FREDERICK COUNTY, MD

ELLEN ST. OTTGE

5/25/04

MD STAND

IMPLEMENT STAGE, VIEW NW

15 & 16



F-1-208

KEEFER - MARLIER FARMSTEAD

FREDERICK COUNTY, MD

ELLEN ST. ONGE

5/25/04

MD SAPO

IMPLEMENT SHED, VIEW NW

10 of 14



F-1-208

KEEFER - MARKIN FARNSTEAD

FREDERICK COUNTY, MD

EVEN ST. 00142

5125104

MD SHPO

HILKIN PARLOR, VIEW SW

17 of 18



F-1-208

KEEFER-MARKER FARMSTEAD

FREDERICK COUNTY, MD

EURN ST. DRGE

5/25/04

MD SAPO

STORAGE BUILDING, VIEW NW

14 x 6 14

CAPSULE SUMMARY

F-1-208

Keefer-Markell Farmstead

Lime Kiln vicinity

Private

Ca. 1840-1920

The Keefer-Markell Farmstead is centered on a brick dwelling built in two main stages, the front four-bay section dating from about 1840 and the rear wing built about 1860. The house has been much altered on the exterior by sandblasting, a two-story addition, and an enclosed sun porch, all added in 1953-1954. Two entry porches on the east and south elevations also date from the 1950's. The house has two stone outbuildings from the 1840's, a smokehouse and a springhouse. A brick shed-roofed building near the wing may have been built in the 1860's as a meathouse or dairy. The frame bank barn and a horse barn, along with a wagon shed, date from the early 20th century. The original section of the house was probably built by Henry Keefer, who had a 223-acre resurvey made in 1839, named "Keefer's Prospect". James Finney owned the farm from 1850 to about 1862 and George Markell and his heirs from 1863 to 1910. During much of its existence, the farm has been worked as a tenant property for the owners, whose principal residences were elsewhere in the Lime Kiln-Buckeystown vicinity. Because of its considerable alteration in the 1950's, the house has minimal architectural significance, but still reveals features which illustrate the building periods of the mid-19th century. The stone outbuildings are good examples of their type.

F-1-208
Keefer-Markell Farmstead
Lime Kiln
Frederick County

HISTORIC CONTEXT:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Piedmont
(Harford, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Howard, Montgomery Counties, and
Baltimore City)

Chronological/Development Period:
Agricultural-Industrial Transition, A.D. 1815-1870
Industrial/Urban Dominance, A.D. 1870-1930

Prehistoric/Historic Period Themes
Architecture, Landscape Architecture and Community Planning

Resource Types:

Category: Building

Historic Environment: Rural

Historic Function and Use:
Domestic/single dwelling/residence
Domestic/secondary structure/smokehouse
Domestic/secondary structure/other dependencies
Agriculture/Subsistence/animal facility/barn

Known Design Source: None

Maryland Historical Trust
State Historic Sites Inventory Form

Magi No.

DOE ☐ yes ☒ no**1. Name** (indicate preferred name)

historic Keefer--Markell Farmsstead

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 4944 Buckeystown Pike

☐ not for publication

city, town Lime Kiln

☒ vicinity of

congressional district 6th

state Maryland

county Frederick

3. Classification**Category**☒ district
☐ building(s)
☐ structure
☐ site
☐ object**Ownership**☐ public
☒ private
☐ both**Public Acquisition**☐ in process
☐ being considered
☒ not applicable**Status**☒ occupied
☐ unoccupied
☐ work in progress**Accessible**☒ yes: restricted
☐ yes: unrestricted
☐ no**Present Use**☐ agriculture
☐ commercial
☐ educational
☐ entertainment
☐ government
☐ industrial
☐ military☐ museum
☐ park
☒ private residence
☐ religious
☐ scientific
☐ transportation
☐ other:**4. Owner of Property** (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Westview South Associates Limited Partnership

street & number c/o J.F. Forstmann Co, Inc.

telephone no.:

5215 Chairmans Court-Stone House

city, town Frederick

state and zip code MD 21701

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Frederick County Courthouse

liber 1482

street & number 100 W. Patrick St.

folio 244

city, town Frederick,

state MD 21701

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title

date

☐ federal ☐ state ☐ county ☐ local

depository for survey records

city, town

state

7. Description

Survey No. F-1-208

Condition

☒ excellent
☐ good
☐ fair

☐ deteriorated
☐ ruins
☐ unexposed

Check one

☒ unaltered
☐ altered

Check one

☒ original site
☐ moved date of move _____

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

SECTION 7: Description:

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE COUNT: 6

The Keefer-Markell Farmstead is centered on a two-story brick dwelling built about 1840 on the south side of Ballenger Creek about 1/4 mile west of Buckeystown Pike (Md. 85), near Lime Kiln, Frederick County, Maryland. The rear wing of the house appears to have been added in the 1850's or 1860's, having segmental arched openings. In the 1950's, the house was extensively altered and remodeled, the exterior sandblasted, and a two-story addition made to the north elevation. The outbuildings include a stone smokehouse and a stone springhouse, both dating from about 1840, a shed-roofed brick outbuilding possibly built as a dairy or meathouse about 1860, a frame bank barn of about 1900-1910, a wagon shed of the same period, and a second barn of the English type, currently used as a horse barn. The farmstead is reached by a driveway off Md. 85 crossing Ballenger Creek just east of the house. Dates of the buildings are based on architectural details, historical maps, and land records.

The earliest section of the house is a two-story brick structure with four bays on the east elevation. The 5:1 American bond walls have been sandblasted. The current owner, Mr. Alden Fisher, has photographs of the condition of the house in the early 1950's. Most of the deteriorated exterior features were removed, including windows and shutters. The composition roof is also a replacement of the standing seam metal roof extant in 1953. The window and door openings have gauged flat arches. The entrance is in the south inner bay and has a 1953 gable-roofed entry porch. Mr. Fisher says the deteriorated earlier porch covered the entire first story and had turned columns. The door is a 1950's replacement and a three-light transom tops the opening. The 6/6 windows are also replacements, as are the solid raised panel wood shutters. Interior end chimneys are at the north and south gable ends. The south elevation has a single off-center bay with segmental arches, a detail indicating that it was added about 1860, probably at the same time the wing was added, which has the same type of arches. The north gable end of the house is adjoined by the 1953 two-story brick addition. The rear wing extends from the southwest corner of the circa 1840 section. Although there is no clearly discernible seam between the wing and the main section, the brick is a darker color than the front section and the presence of the segmental arches indicates its later date, possibly about 1860. The sash is 6/6 and the shutters are louvred. A 1953 entry porch is over the south elevation entrance to the wing. One opening on the first story has been filled in with brick. An interior chimney rises above the roof of the wing. On the north side of the wing is a one-story enclosed porch with screens and jalousie windows added in 1953.

The interior of the house had a two room plan originally, but the dividing partition wall was removed in the 1953 remodeling. A vernacular wood mantel of the first quarter of the 19th century on the north end of the room is not original to the house, having been installed in the 1950's. It is, however, a good representative of its type. The original mantels were removed in the remodeling.

8. Significance

Survey No. F-1-208

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates c.1840-1920 Builder/Architect

check: Applicable Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D
and/or

Applicable Exception: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Level of Significance: ☐ national ☐ state ☒ local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

SECTION 8: Significance:

The Keefer-Markell Farmstead is minimally significant for the architecture of the dwelling, built in two main stages, about 1840 and about 1860, which are defined by differences in brickmasonry and window arch type. The house was extensively altered and sandblasted in the 1950's, with additions to the north elevation and the rear wing and considerable interior plan changes. The stone smokehouse and springhouse are good examples of their type and period, having little alteration evident on the exteriors. The house was probably built by Henry Keefer in the 1840's, the tract "Keefer's Prospect" having been surveyed for 223 acres in 1839. Keefer had a mill nearby on Ballenger Creek. A son or grandson, Michael Keefer, later owned the nearby estate "Arcadia", a National Register site on Md. 85 (F-1-172). From 1850 to about 1862, the farm was the property of James Finney and was purchased by George Markell in 1863. The Markell principal residence was north of Ballenger Creek on the east side of Buckeystown Pike. During the family's ownership, until 1910, it was probably a tenant house. From 1910 to 1953, it was one of several farms owned by the Baker brothers, the most prominent landowners in the Buckeystown vicinity in the early 20th century. The rear wing was probably the work of George Markell and the present barns were apparently built during the Baker brothers ownership.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. F-1-208

Bond, Isaac, Map of Frederick County, 1858.
Grove, William J., History of Carrollton Manor, Frederick: Marken & Bielfeld, Inc.
1928; 66.
Land Records of Frederick County.
Titus, C.O. Atlas of Frederick County, 1873.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 10 acresQuadrangle name Buckeystown, Maryland-VirginiaQuadrangle scale 1:24000UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Zone Easting Northing

B

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Zone Easting Northing

C

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

D

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

E

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

F

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

G

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

H

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Verbal boundary description and justification

Approximately 10 acres centered near the main dwelling on Tax Map 86, Parcel 3.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Janet L. Davis, Historic Sites Surveyororganization Frederick County Planning & Zoning Dept.date August 1993street & number 12 E. Church St.telephone 696-2958city or town Frederickstate MD 21701

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DHCP/DHCD
100 COMMUNITY PLACE
CROWNSVILLE, MD 21032-2023
514-7600

7.1 DESCRIPTION (Continued)

Domestic outbuildings:

Smokehouse: The stone smokehouse is located north of the house and currently serves as a garden shed. It has a generally square plan with a hipped wood shingle roof topped by a modern rooster ornament. The vertical board door is located in the south elevation. Just below the eaves of each elevation are vertical slits, the smoke escape holes. The interior of the smokehouse has an interior loft with wood steps at the southwest corner. The smokehouse dates from the 1840's.

Springhouse: The stone springhouse is located in a field northwest of the house at the base of a large tree. Although not closely observed, the building has a vertical board door on the south elevation and a corrugated metal gable roof. A boarded opening is on the northeast gable end. The interior was not observed, but similar outbuildings seen throughout Frederick County have a trough in the floor through which the spring, located either inside or just outside the foundation, flows to an escape hole on the lower side of the building. The spring does not appear to be active, as no wet ground is visible on the northeast side, where water would be expected to flow toward Ballenger Creek. The springhouse also dates from about 1840.

Brick outbuilding: The one-story brick outbuilding located immediately southwest of the rear wing of the house may have been built about 1860 as a dairy or a meathouse. It has a filled-in doorway on the north side with a wood lintel still in place and a standing seam metal shed roof sloping toward the north. A modern doorway is on the east side. The building has been most recently used as a dog kennel. Its interior is plastered.

Bank barn and wagon shed: The bank barn is located about 100 yards southwest of the domestic group. It has a stone foundation and german siding on the upper structure. Its height is somewhat lower than the usual early or mid 19th century bank barn, which, with the german siding, indicates that it was probably built about 1900-1910. It has rectangular louvred vents and a standing seam metal roof. A non-contributing loafing shed adjoins the barn at a right angle near the southeast end of the barn. The wagon shed is located west of the barn and has vertical siding and a standing seam roof. It does not have corn cribs flanking the drive through, suggesting that it may date from the 1920's, when corn may have been stored in other structures in the farmstead.

Horse barn: The frame horse barn is located east of the bank barn. It has vertical siding and a standing seam roof. A one-story shed is attached to the south gable end of the barn. A single sliding door is visible near the northeast corner. Sliding doors are also on the east elevation. The barn was probably built about 1900-1910.

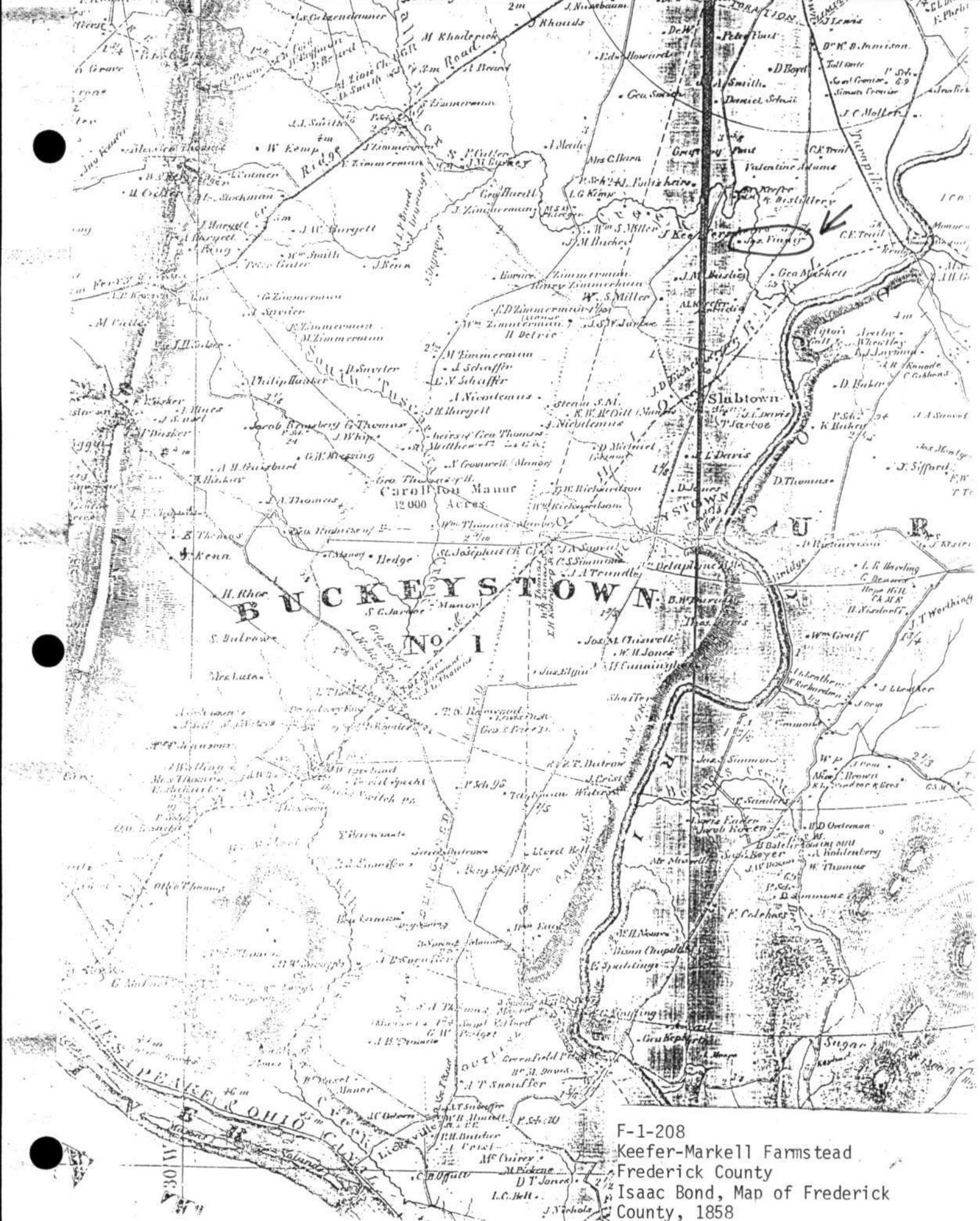
494 Buckeystown Pike

Lot Size, Description,
Other Information,
Original Tracts

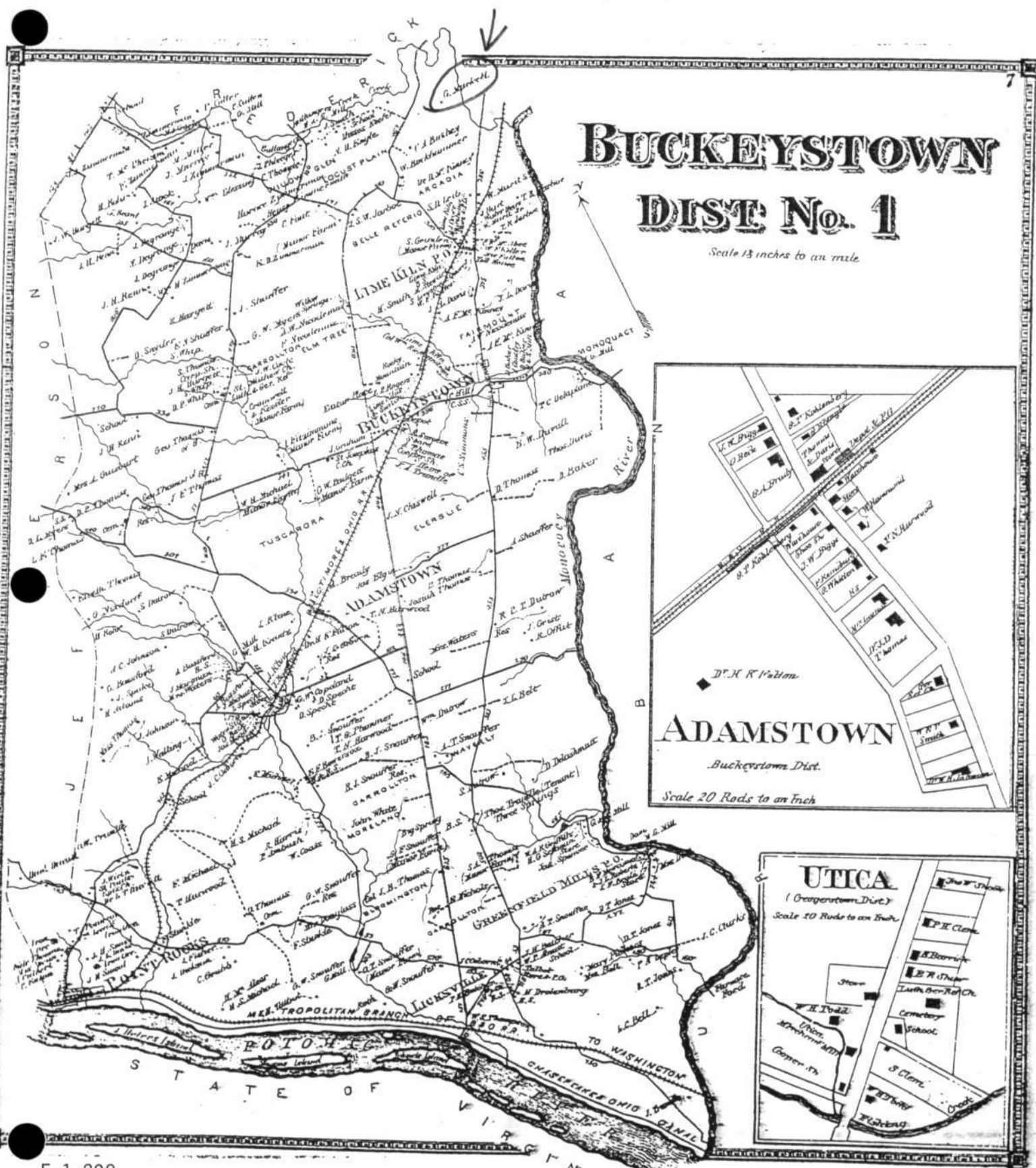
Liber/Folio	Grantee	Grantor	Cost	Miscellaneous
1482/244 20 Apr 88	Westmewsbuch Assoc. Ltd. P'ship	Alden E. & Robert T. Fisher	203.755A.	
1183/247 3 Nov 82	Alden E. Fisher	Alden E. & Harriet K. Fisher	510 214 1/2A. 506 510/402, 6 Jan 53	
906/600 22 Mar 73	Robert T. and Alden E. Fisher	George E. & Mellie Hall	19.03A.	
510/402 6 Jan 53	Alden E. & Harriet K. Fisher	Mary S. Baker	214 1/2A	
494/107 18 May 51	Mary S. Baker	Mary S. Baker, et al, trustees under will of Wm. S. Baker, Jr., dec.	P. 2: 214A. known as the Markell farm	
296/388 7 Sept 10	Wm. S. Baker	Eugene Sponseller et al	214A.	
HWB 290/509 17 Mar 10	Eugene Sponseller	Elizabeth Markell		
STH 271/336 6 Oct 05	Elizabeth Markell	Edwin C. & J. Roger McSherry Admin. of estate of George Markell, dec.	4 tracts from "Arcadia Mansion", "Keefer's Prospect", "Arcadia Resurveyed", "Chances' Mealy" 213A. 2D. 14.8A.	
Will Record GHI 1/498	George Markell	John Markell	"Arcadia Mansion"	
BGF 7/696 26 Sept 1862	George Markell	James Finney et al	"Keefer's Prospect" resurveyed for Henry Keefer 17 Dec 1839	#6,712.50 89 3/4 A. WBT 11/87, 19 Feb 1850

F-1-208

F-1-208



F-1-208
Keefer-Markell Farmstead
Frederick County
Isaac Bond, Map of Frederick
County, 1858



F-1-208
Keefer-Markell Farmstead
Frederick County
C.O. Titus, Atlas of Frederick County, 1873

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
CORPS OF ENGINEERS

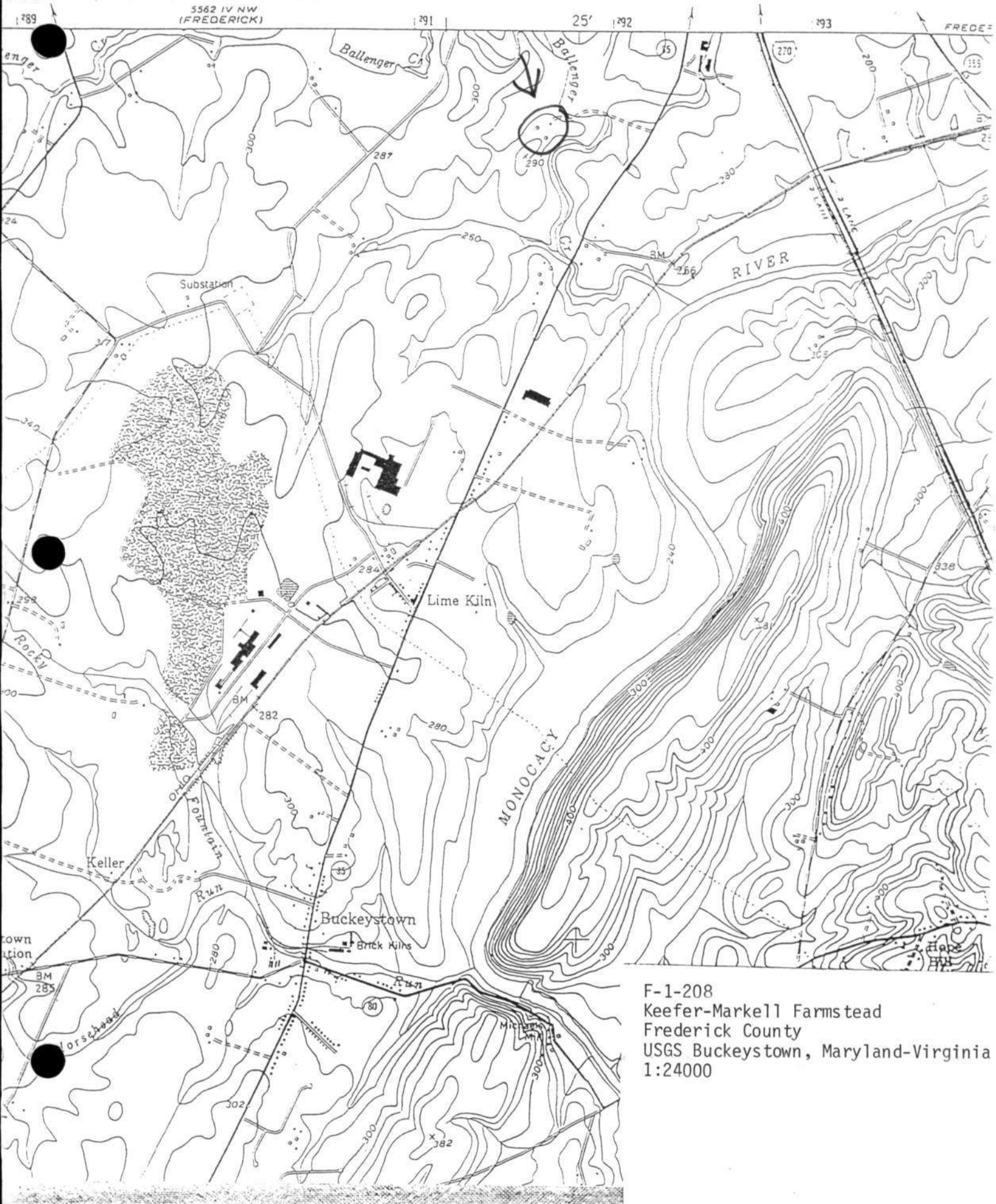
3.6 MI.
S. 340

5562 IV NW
(FREDERICK)

FREDERICK 3 MI.

HAGERSTOWN 26 MI.
FREDERICK (JUNC. U.S. 40) 3.5 MI.

7.5



F-1-208
Keefer-Markell Farmstead
Frederick County
USGS Buckeystown, Maryland-Virginia
1:24000



F-1-208

Keefer - Markell Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

July 1993

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

Southeast corner view

1/8



F-1-208

Keefer-Markell Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

July 1993

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

Northwest corner view

2/8



F-1-208

Keeter-Markell Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

July 1993

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

Early 19th century mantel of unknown
origin installed in 1950's

3/8



F-1-208

Keefer-Markell Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

July 1993

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

Brick outbuilding, east elevation

4/8



F-1-208

Keefers-Markell Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

July 1993

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

Smokehouse, southeast corner view

5/8



F-1-208

Keefer-Markell Farmstead
Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

July 1993

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.
Springhouse, southeast corner view from
distance

6/8 .



F-1-208

Keeter-Markell Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

July 1993

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

Bank born, east elevation

7/8



F-1-208

Keefer-Markell Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

July 1993

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

Horse barn, northwest corner view

8/8